

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1-6.(Canceled)

7.(Currently Amended) A frequency converter for converting an intermediate-frequency television signal (s2) to a low frequency comprising:

a mixer having a first and second inputs and an output;

a first filter being coupled to said first input of said mixer and adapted to provide an intermediate-frequency television signal (s2) thereto, the first filter at least partially attenuating upper and lower adjacent channels;

an oscillator coupled to said second input of said mixer and adapted to provide an oscillator-signal (u) lying in a range of an said lower adjacent channel ~~which is defined by a channel-spacing (k_o ; k_o^*) and a respective television standard;~~ and

a second filter coupled to said output of said mixer, said second filter having a high-pass selectivity skirt for attenuating said adjacent ~~carrier~~ channels to a negligible residual amplitude.

8.(Currently Amended) The frequency converter of claim 7, wherein a frequency offset (df) of the ~~[[local-]]~~ oscillator signal (u) from the lower adjacent channel is less than a high-pass cutoff frequency (fg) of the second filter.

9.(Original) The frequency converter of claim 8, wherein the mixer is fed at the second input with a quantized local-oscillator signal (u), and harmonics produced by the mixer

are suppressed in a television signal by means of a low-pass selectivity skirt of the second filter.

10.(Original) The frequency converted of claim 9, wherein the local-oscillator signal (u) is a square-wave signal, having the values +1 and -1.

11.(Original) The frequency converter of claim 7, further comprising a control unit coupled to said oscillator, wherein the oscillator is digitally controlled by said control unit according to a respective television standard or respective channel spacing.

12.(Currently Amended) The frequency converter of claim 7, further comprising digitizing means coupled to said second filter, said digitizing means for digitizing a television signal for further signal processing by means of an analog-to-digital converter.

13.(Currently Amended) A method for processing an intermediate-frequency television signal comprising the steps of:

filtering an intermediate-frequency signal with a first filter that at least partially attenuates upper and lower adjacent channels;

generating an oscillator signal (u), the oscillator signal (u) lying in a range of said lower adjacent channel;

mixing said filtered intermediate-frequency signal and said oscillator signal (u);

filtering said mixed signals using a second filter having a high-pass selectivity skirt to attenuate said adjacent channels to a negligible residual amplitude a high-pass

~~selectivity skirt located near the frequency origin and a low-pass characteristic for higher frequencies; and,~~

separating said ~~high-pass selectivity skirt filtered~~ mixed signals into visual and audible components for reproduction.

14.(Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said first filter comprises a surface-wave filter.

15.(Currently Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein a frequency offset (df) of the oscillator signal (u) from ~~an~~ said lower adjacent channel is less than a high-pass cutoff frequency of the second filter.

16.(Currently Amended) The method of claim 15, wherein said oscillator signal (u) is quantized, and further comprising the step of suppressing harmonics produced by said mixing using ~~a low-pass selectivity skirt of the second filter.~~

17.(Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the oscillator signal u is a square-wave signal having values +1 and -1.

18.(Currently Amended) The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of digitizing ~~said high-pass selectivity skirt filtered signal~~ said filtered mixed signals.

19.(Original) The method of claim 13, further comprising controlling said oscillator signal (u) with a control device, wherein said oscillator signal (u) is digitally controlled according to a respective television standard or respective channel spacing.

20.(Original) The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of feeding said oscillator signal (u) from a digitally controlled oscillator whose frequency is determined by control signals (po) from a control unit according to a respective television standard or respective channel spacing.